

The Raleigh Daily News

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

TROUBLE WITH THE MORMONS.

President Grant says the issue with the Mormons cannot be avoided.

Orders have been sent out to remove United States troops from most of the Southern States, and send them to points where they are more needed. It is generally understood that some of them will be sent to Utah, to preserve peace with the inhabitants of Brigham Young's kingdom.

The situation of affairs there is not very promising. The Mormon Legislature has been charged with passing laws with the view of obstructing the United States Courts in the discharge of their duties. There is much feeling on the subject, and a crisis is approaching which may lead to serious disturbances.

It is alleged that under the Mormon statute for summoning jurors, it is impossible for the United States Court to obtain an impartial jury, and that criminal trials in that Court are mere farces.

Under an Act of Congress, the manner of summoning jurors in the Federal Courts must conform to the local laws. In North Carolina, Federal jurors are picked by the Marshal, instead of being chosen by lot, as our State laws require. Hence it is we have frequently charged that the Federal jurors which have been summoned in this State contrary to the mode of summoning in our own Courts, is in direct violation of the Act of Congress on the subject, and jurors picked by the United States Marshal for North Carolina were illegally chosen.

If trouble should ensue in Utah, one of the chief causes will be on account of the action of the Utah Legislature, in passing a law providing for the summoning of jurors in such a manner as to protect the Mormons from criminal prosecutions in the Federal Courts.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

We notice that several of our State exchanges are agitating the formation of a State Press Association. The proposition was started, we believe, by the *Wilmington Journal*, and seemed to meet with general approval by our brethren of the press.

Such an Association, if properly conducted, will be of great service to the newspapers of the State.

In many of the Northern and several of the Southern States such Associations exist, and afford pleasant and profitable reunions at their annual press celebrations.

The Goldsboro Messenger thinks Goldsboro is the most suitable place for the meeting of the Association, if it should be determined to hold one.

We think that Raleigh would be the most acceptable place at which to hold the preliminary meeting for organization, on account of its central position, but we are willing to leave that matter to the decision of our cotemporaries. After the first meeting, the choice of the place for future meetings should be left to a vote of the members.

We would be glad to hear the views of our cotemporaries on the questions of the proper time and place for a Convention to organize the Association.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Amnesty Bill, which had been made the special order for twelve o'clock yesterday in the House, was postponed until next Tuesday.

In the meantime, we hope those Republicans who have raised such a useless cry over the fancied enormities of the measure, will consider the bill in a more reasonable light, and let reason, common sense, justice and charity guide their course, instead of passion, prejudice and party malignity.

We would prefer that the Bill be passed by both parties, because such action would have greater moral effect and because the bill is non-partisan in its character. But if the Republicans should not vote for it, then the Conservatives should not be deterred from their duty by the false clamor which has been raised by opponents of the Bill.

SPORTING ON COBB'S ISLAND--AN INTERESTING LETTER.

We surrender a portion of our editorial space to-day to an interesting letter from a highly worthy farmer of Granville, Capt. Charles R. Lewis.

Capt. Lewis is famous as one of the best bird and turkey sportsmen in this part of the State.

Mr. John W. Lewis, of New York, a kinsman of Capt. Charles R. Lewis, was one of the three referred to in Mr. Lewis' letter. Many years ago he left Granville county to seek his fortune in a wider field of enterprise. He settled in New York, and by dint of close attention to business has amassed a large fortune. He is now about sixty years of age, and is a retired merchant. Mr. Lewis was a clothing merchant, and before the war, was associated in that business with the Messrs. Garrett, of Edgecombe, on Warren street, New York. The house of Lewis, Garrett & Co., received a large amount of patronage from our North Carolina merchants.

Work on the depot of the Air-Line Railroad, in Charlotte, will soon commence.

CENSUS-TAKERS TO BE PAID.

The persons who were appointed in the South to take the census of 1860, have never been paid by the Government. The war of the rebellion intervening before a settlement of their dues by the Federal Government, their claims have remained unpaid to the present time.

Recently a Bill on the subject was introduced in Congress by Gen. Young, of Georgia, and passed the House on the 20th of January, ult. The following is a copy:

"AN ACT, TO AUTHORIZE THE PAYMENT OF THE CENSUS TAKERS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY."
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the census-takers of eighteen hundred and sixty, or their assigns, the sums set to their credit, now in the Treasury of the United States, any provision of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed the House of Representatives January 20, 1873.

EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk."

The Bill is now pending in the Senate, and from a letter received from Hon. Sion H. Rogers, to whom we are indebted for a copy of the Bill, we learn there is every reason to hope that it will also pass the Senate.

TOO SEVERE.

We copy below an article from the *Hillsboro Recorder*, making the amendments honorable to several Senators for omitting their names from the list of those who advocated the Amnesty Bill.

That is right, but we think the *Recorder* is too severe on the members of our party in the Senate who did not vote for the bill.

We cannot brand as "traitors to the party" or as the enemies of the public peace, the Conservatives of the Senate who do not approve of the Amnesty Bill. Because they differ with us on this measure, we will not denounce them, *pro hac vice*, as untrue to the Conservative party. We think the bill is right and proper, and are heartily in favor of its passage. We have done all we could to induce our friends in the Legislature to support it, but if they are conscientiously opposed to its principles, if they think it is wrong and impolitic, we will not attempt to read them out of the party, nor do we think that denunciation of them will change their views on the subject.

[From the Hillsboro Recorder.]

THE AMNESTY BILL. In our article last week we appear to have done injustice to several gentlemen whose services were as conspicuous in the successful issue of the debate as those whose names we gave. We beg to be acquitted of intentional injustice, or partial discrimination, for we recognize with gratitude the services of those whom we did not mention in connection with the bill.

Col. Allen, the introducer of the bill, labored ably and faithfully for its passage, and had the active and able cooperation of Senators Murphy, Waring, Fleming, Welch, Merrimon, Morehead, and Worth, and others whose names we cannot now recall. We named the gentlemen specified in the former article simply because they occurred to us at the time of the writing as the most prominent, and we do not abate a jot of our appreciation of their merits, while we disclaim the idea of giving undue and unjust prominence.

In this connection, we will state that we wrote the article under the sanguine belief that the bill would encounter only radical opposition in the House. We still entertain that belief, for we cannot understand how a Democrat can reconcile it to his conscience, or to his understanding to oppose it. The bill is an appeal for peace. The upturned eyes and the uplifted arms of thousands are directed to the Legislature for relief from oppression which makes life a burden and freedom a mockery. No member of the Conservative party who is deaf to these appeals, who denies this measure of relief, can ever hope to lift up his head again. He deserves to be, as we will most assuredly happen, execrated as a traitor and branded as an enemy to the peace and happiness of his race and his State. We hope our friends will remember this, for we express the opinions and feelings of the people; at least of the Democratic-Conservative party.

RETURN OF OAKES AMES.

The public is anticipating more startling developments, now that Oakes Ames has returned to Washington City after a brief visit to his home in Massachusetts.

Ames went in search of his memorandum book, to refresh his memory in regard to the Credit Mobilier transactions, and the Poland Committee of investigation has been comparatively idle during his absence.

The Washington Star, referring to Ames' return, says:

"It has been confidently predicted that Oakes Ames would not be forthcoming with that memorandum book during this session, but would manage to be snowed up on the way until the fourth term of the present Congress. But Oakes is as inevitable as death, and he is here prominently at the end of his ten days' absence; and what is yet more to the purpose, he certainly brings with him that Pandora's box of mischief, that fatal memorandum book. Rumor has it, too, that he comes back with a memory wonderfully refreshed and invigorated by a perusal of the mystic pages of that manuscript volume. He also, in rummaging around among his loose papers at North Easton, has found some supplementary aids to memory in the shape of letters and receipts from parties for whom he held Credit Mobilier stock as trustee, and altogether, it is probable that never before was such a portentous mass of 800 pounds avoirdupois dumped into Washington as Mr. Oakes Ames, with his memorandum book and accompanying documents."

MORE NORTH CAROLINIANS RELIEVED.

We learn that a private telegram was received by a gentleman in this city yesterday from Senator Ransom, that the United States Senate had passed the Bill removing the political disabilities of Hon. Burton Craige, Hon. W. N. H. Smith and Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, of this State.

[Correspondence Daily News.]

A Trip to Cobb's Island and a Description of Duck Hunting--Fine Sport--Price of Ducks in New York.

NEAR OXFORD, N. C., Feb. 11, 1873.

Thinking that a description of a trip to Cobb's Island, on the eastern shore of Virginia, would prove interesting to our readers, and that it would be an excellent and justly popular journal, I have concluded to send you an imperfect sketch of a visit I paid to that renowned place, accompanied by two friends, on a duck hunting expedition. I took the cars at Henderson, equipped with an ordinary size No. 12 bird gun and such other accoutrements as I thought suitable for shooting wild ducks and other game that I might chance to encounter on the waters and tributaries of the Chesapeake. Our party left Norfolk at 6 o'clock A. M., on a beautiful little steamer, named N. P. Banks, for Chesapeake, in Northampton county, Va., about sixty miles from Norfolk. The trip across the bay was a most pleasant one, and its pleasure was heightened by the entertaining and genial Captain of the steamer who left no stone unturned in his efforts to contribute to our comfort.

The dinner prepared for us on board was very sumptuous, and our appetites being "whetted to a keen relish," we performed exploits quite equal to those of Jack Spratt and his wife, yet owing to the inexhaustible resources of the Commissariat of the N. P. Banks, (it will be remembered Gen. N. P. Banks, after whom the boat is named, was called Stonewall Jackson's Commissary) we found it impossible to imitate Jack Spratt and his wife in "sweeping the platter clean."

The oysters were, without doubt, the best flavored we have ever had the pleasure of eating. Arriving at Cherry-stone, about two o'clock P. M., we had to travel then about five miles by back to a landing on one of the tributaries of Broad Bay, some eight miles from Cobb's Island. We had to travel the last eight miles in a small sail boat. It so happened the wind and tide were both against us. It was snowing, and the snow was driving in the face. The trip of the last eight miles was anything but poetical. We do not exaggerate when we say it was awful. Your correspondent more than once said to himself mentally that if he escaped the danger that then menaced him, he would be "a good boy" for the future. Alas! how frequently are our good resolutions as fleeting as the snow flakes that fell on our faces for the last eight miles of our voyage.

We landed at the island about four o'clock P. M., almost benumbed for the weather was excessively cold. The Messrs. Cobb, the proprietors of the Hotel, had a good blazing fire in their office room, which with a slight adjutant in a liquid form soon warmed the inner as well as the outer man, and we entered into an agreeable conversation about the island, etc. The entire island is the property of the Messrs. Cobb, the first of whom was built on the island at a stake where the old man, some 40 years ago, fastened his boat. The island was then very small. It has increased in size by the drifting of sand till it is about seven miles one way and two or three the other. It is a noted place of resort in the summer months for pleasure-seekers, especially those who are fond of surf bathing, fishing and other sea-shore amusements. The eldest of the Messrs. Cobb, who is the father of the proprietors and who is about seventy years old, says he has killed more wild ducks and geese than any man in the State of Virginia. His accounts of his achievements seemed really incredible at first blush yet we do not doubt their accuracy. But I fear my letter is getting tediously long, and I will proceed to say something about duck hunting, as that is one of my chief reasons for sending you this communication. The first day after landing, we had to start in doors on account of the snow storm. The second day after our arrival was sufficiently pleasant, and accordingly, with three guides, one large boat and three small ones, we started for the "ducking grounds," about three miles from the island. The large boats towed the small boats to the blinds, which are skillfully made on the sand bars by the elder brush while the tide is down on the brush is stuck in the sand some eight or ten feet square so as to admit two small boats inside. The blinds of course have to be approached by the large boats while the tide is up. The guides place decoys near the blinds which attract the ducks passing in sight of them. When the ducks approach you have an opportunity to try your skill on the wing. If you kill one the guide goes out after it, while you load your gun, and wait for another opportunity. When the wind and tide are favorable they come to the decoy faster than you can shoot. They sometimes come in flocks of 500 and even more. One of the guides said he had known as many as fifty killed at one round. Those that come in very large flocks are called Brant, a beautiful specimen of duck, something larger than muscovy ducks, that raise our hopes, yet not quite so large as our geese. We were not fortunate in having a large flock to come to our blind. The largest number that came near our blind amounted to seven, and we killed six of them, leaving "only one" to tell the tale of their disaster.

For the most part we only had the pleasure of shooting at one duck at a time. The kind we shot were principally those known under the appellation of the Black Duck. In point of value in the northern market the Black Duck ranks next to the Bryant Duck. The latter sells for from one dollar to three dollars per pair, and the Black Duck brings almost the same price. Both kinds are esteemed choice for table use. And of the great variety of ducks that are attracted to the decoys, the two sorts we have named are much prized. One of the Messrs. Cobb and myself occupied a blind together, and succeeded in killing fifty six the first day. Before the shooting commenced he laughed at the small size of my gun. He used a No. 8 gun weighing about twenty pounds. At the close of the shooting I had killed about 4 times as

many as he had. Thereupon he complimented my dexterity in high terms, saying that I did the best shooting that had ever been done on the island. It is but doing him justice, however, to state that he gave me every advantage that I could have desired. When the wind and tide are unfavorable, the ducks are not attracted by the decoys, and the sport of course is not so good, as very few ducks come within range. When the weather is favorable, the sport is delightful beyond all powers of description. It is considered luck to have three good days out of six.

The Messrs. Cobb kill ducks as a matter of commerce, no doubt thereby realizing a large income, as they sell them at high prices in the New York market. Mr. Nathan Cobb goes out in a small sloop every Monday morning, and does not return until the following Saturday. I will close by saying we were charmed with our trip, save one exception, and that was the expense we incurred, which caused the luxury of our sport to be of short duration.

Board at the Hotel was two dollars and fifty cents per day, but besides this, we had to pay five dollars per day for the boats and guide, and also half of the game we killed. The Hotel is well kept, and the Messrs. Cobb impressed us most favorably. We shall for many years to come retain a vivid and agreeable recollection of the exquisite sport of which we have endeavored to give your readers only a faint picture.

With my best wishes for your success and prosperity, permit me to subscribe myself,

Most faithfully yours,

CHARLES R. LEWIS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

At MOSELEY'S Confectionery.

ORANGES, APPLES & LEMONS, Just to hand at MOSELEY'S.

CANNED GOODS.

Every variety for family use. Also a fine assortment of Jellies, at MOSELEY'S.

FRESH CRACKERS.

Best Cream Soda, Butter, Family, etc. Nac, London and others, at MOSELEY'S.

FINE SEGARS AND CHOICE

Chewing Tobacco at MOSELEY'S.

COME AND SEE WHAT I HAVN'T

got. You will be waited on cheerfully at MOSELEY'S.

Feb 12-14 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

CONSIGNMENTS OF

Corn, Meal, Hay, Fodder, Shucks, White and Mixed Beans, White and Stock

Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips, Chickens, Eggs, Mountain Butter,

and everything usually sold on

COMMISSION.

Feb 12-14 WAYNE ALLCOTT.

MY STOCK OF FIRST CLASS

FAMILY GROCERIES

is at all times complete; prices low and all orders delivered promptly.

I have made arrangements, in connection with my business, to

ROAST AND GRIND COFFEE

daily, where you can rely upon getting

PURE AND FRESH

ROASTED OR GROUND COFFEE

OF ALL KINDS.

Feb 12-14 Please send for sample.

Feb 12-14 WAYNE ALLCOTT.

LORCH BROS. & MILLS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Having just completed our new Brick

Warehouse and Wharf, we are prepared to handle

Corn, Rice, Peas, Oats, &c., &c.

with a great advantage.

A large stock of CORN constantly on hand.

LOST

Yesterday morning between the Fayetteville and Capital gates and the Postoffice \$10.75. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Feb 12-14

HORSES, HORSES, HORSES.

\$115, One black mare, 6 years old, 13 hands high, sound.

\$100, One sorrel mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, sound.

\$100, One bay horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, sound.

\$100, One bay horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, one eye.

G. T. STRONACH & BRO.

10,000 LBS. BULK SIZES

2,500 Lbs. Lard in kegs and blis.

2,500 Lbs. Cream Wrapping Paper, POOL & MORING'S.

At Jan 25-27 Wholesale Grocers.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly at its present session for an act incorporating the "RALEIGH CLUB." Feb 10-1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company. Jan 14-1

LARGE STOCK BOOTS, SHOES

and Staple Dry Goods.

2000 Extra Light Lard, 25 Boxes extra Cream Cheese, 500 Blocks Cotton Yarn.

Also large lot of Brushes, Saddles, Collars and Harness and everything usually kept in a first class store.

M. A. PARKER.

CLAIMS OF CENSUS TAKERS

AND MAIL CONTRACTORS.

Congress will most probably pass, at its present session, a law to pay Census Takers in the Southern States for 1860, and Mail Contractors up to April, 1861. The undersigned will give prompt attention to claims of this kind. Charges moderate.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1873. W. W. HOLDEN, Feb 11-3*

THE WOOD SEWING MACHINE

Why is the Wood Sewing Machine bound to please all? We ladies? Because it is the best feller in the world. Feb 15-17

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

Respectfully asks the attention of

PARENTS & GUARDIANS

to their large and well assorted

STOCK OF

BOYS' & YOUTH'S CLOTHING

received this day.

Boy's and Youth's Overcoats,

Youth's and Boy's Talmes,

Boy's and Youth's School Suits,

Youth's and Boy's Dress Suits,

Overcoats and Business Suits

For extra large men,

Just received at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.'S,

Clothiers.

REAL ESTATE

AGENCY.

The partnership that has for the last year

existed between Messrs. KINGSLAND & MILLER having expired, the business will be continued as heretofore, under the

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK,

BY

ANDREW MILLER,

who will endeavor to conduct it in a satisfactory manner and to the best advantage of depositors of lots and tracts of lands for sale. His commissions will be as heretofore, five per cent on actual sales.

NO SALES NO CHARGE.

Mr Miller is constantly selling and offering for sale very eligible building lots in different parts of Raleigh.

Also plantations, large and small, wood and timbered lands, &c., in any quantity in different parts of the State and at prices corresponding with the times.

He solicits calls from buyers as well as from sellers.

Now is the time to buy in North Carolina. Feb 1-14 A. MILLER.

CENTURY WHISKEY!

Persons in delicate health, often find it difficult to obtain a Pure Stimulant when prescribed by their Physicians, and it is for this reason that they are highly pleased to use the Century Whiskey.

It is a direct consequence of the fact, viz: The almost universal testimony of those who have used the

Purity of the Century Whiskies,

and the impurity of many other brands. They are ABSOLUTELY PURE; four prominent chemists certify to this fact, viz: Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, Jr., State Chemist of South Carolina.

Prof. W. C. TILDEN, Washington, D. C. Prof. JOHN DABRY, New York.

All of whom agree in pronouncing it "without fault," and "free from any deleterious substance whatever."

For sale by first-class dealers everywhere. Feb 6-3m.

VIRGINIA HOGS FOR SALE.

SHEEP WANTED

I have just returned with another lot of these choice, well-fattened, corn-fed VIRGINIA HOGS, averaging about 125 pounds. Persons wishing a superior article of pork for family consumption should call at once and examine this lot at Crawford's store on Yerry's stall in the city market. This will be the last lot of hogs I will bring this season, in consequence of the high price of corn and the advance of pork in the North-eastern markets. Housekeepers and merchants should make a note of this.

1,000 SHEEP WANTED.

I will pay the highest cash prices for 1,000 good North Carolina Weather Sheep. Any one having sheep for sale, or wishing to contract to supply them, will address me at once.

W. M. P. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 11-3*

MOLASSES, MOLASSES,

Just received 3 car loads Cuba and Sugar House Molasses at

Feb 11-14 POOL & MORING.

A. N. UPCHURCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LIQUOR DEALER,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Begs leave to inform the public that he has on hand a most select and large assortment of Liquors, consisting of Nash Brandies, Holland Gins, French Brandy, Old Rye Whiskies of celebrated brands, viz: McEgghen's, Shawhan and Cabinet, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, noted for its medicinal properties, and Fine Wines of every description. Dealers would do well to call on him, as he has a large stock on hand, and examines my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Liberal inducements offered to the trade.

Feb 11-14

50 BBLs. FAMILY FLOUR

20 Bbls. Soda Biscuits, POOL & MORING'S.

STORAGE FOR COTTON

The best facilities for STORAGE in the city, Basement Floor, covered and well ventilated; opening on Martin street, 125

220 feet. W. H. DODD, Nov 21-1

FERTILIZERS! FERTILIZERS!

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

GUANAPE PERUVIAN.

WHAN SUPER PHOSPHATE.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

PURE FLOUR OF BONE.

FRESH GROUND PLASTER

AGRICULTURAL SALT

We invite the attention of the Farmers and Merchants of North Carolina to our stock of STANDARD FERTILIZERS, which we offer at

The Raleigh Daily News.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, the bill defining the powers and duties of County Surveyors was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Blackwell, the resolution having night sessions was taken up and, on motion of Williamson, col., laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the report of the Joint Committee to investigate the charges brought against the managers of the Penitentiary, with a proposition to print the same. [The Committee unanimously acquit the Board of Directors of all the charges.] The Senate proposition was concurred in.

Mr. Badger moved to send a message to that body proposing to print the testimony taken by that Committee.

Mr. Waugh moved to table the motion. Adopted, yeas 53, nays 49.

Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

Spanish News via London.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 10 A. M.—Dispatches from Madrid are more favorable for a peaceful solution. No disturbances of any kind are reported. It seems that there is a general disposition to support the provisional authority.

The Cortes yesterday was the central point of interest, and bulletins of its proceedings were anxiously awaited by crowds of persons in all public places of the city. The two Houses assembled at a late hour in the day. A formal message of the abdication of King Amadeus was read in each Chamber separately. It opens with the statement that the King has maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the Spanish throne, and has firmly resolved upon that course.

When he accepted the crown he did so under the belief that the loyalty of people, who had called him, would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. He had found that herein he was deceived. If the enemies who had beset his path had been foreigners he would not have taken the course now determined upon, but they are Spaniards, and by them Spain has been kept in perpetual dispute. All his efforts to quiet her or put an end to the intrigues, which were the source of her agitation, had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as King of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs. Upon the completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together in the Chamber of the latter, and constituted themselves the Sovereign Cortes of Spain. Simon Rivera, President of the Congress, was called to the chair, and in a brief speech declared himself ready to answer for preservation of order and the execution of decrees of the sovereign power. A vote was then taken on the question of accepting, without discussion, the abdication of Amadeus, and it was accepted unanimously. A commission from members of the Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission to accompany the King to the frontier.

Spanish Affairs. LONDON, February 12.—Further details of the proceedings in the Spanish Cortes yesterday, has been received. The resolution of Senator Pio, before reported as adopted, comprised several propositions, among which were the following: That Spain be declared a Republic; that the National Assembly assume all powers of supreme authority; that they appoint a responsible government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, to be hereafter elected, be carried the duty of determining the form of Constitution. The resolution was divided into several parts, and each part was voted upon separately. The provisions declaring for the Republic and vesting sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted. The remaining clause was then taken up for discussion. Salgado declared his conviction that the government of Serrilla ought to receive the support of the Assembly. He demanded that the new government be elected before the proposals of Senator Pio were adopted. Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of public peace and order. Zorilla came down in the body of the Chamber and urged the propriety of Salgado's demand. He was called to order by the President, and asked to resume his seat upon the ministerial bench. Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up the forms of tyranny, when the Monarchy was being superseded by a Republic. Rivero thereupon left the Chair and House, and Senator Figuera was called to preside in his place. I. p. m.—The following from Madrid, has just been received: It is believed that Rivero, will be President of the Provisional Republic, established by the vote of last night. Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The attitude of the troops of the army and National Guard is satisfactory.

The Spanish Republic. MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes to day elected the following Government officials: Figueras as President of Council; P. J. Maigall, Minister of Interior; Cordona, Minister of War; N. Salmeron, Minister of Justice; B. Salmeron, Minister of Colonies; B. Salmeron, Minister of Marine; Castellar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Becerra, Minister of Public Works; Echegaray, Minister of Finance. The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow. All is quiet.

A New Attorney for Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, February 12.—James Harlan, of Kentucky, has been appointed Assistant District Attorney in place of Wharton.

Ku Klux Pardoned. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has pardoned Bard Brudgers, a Ku Klux prisoner.

Weather Report. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, westerly winds and clear weather.

Counting the Electoral Vote in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Congress was not crowded at the counting of the votes. The Senate separated from the House on the 3 o'clock vote cast for Greeley. The Senate voted to count them, the House voted nay, so they were cast out.

The whole vote of Mississippi was counted. The bodies separated on Texas; the objection being that less than a majority of the Electoral College filled the vacancies, and that the proper officers did not certify to the credentials. The Senate at 5 o'clock was out on the Texas question.

Louisiana will probably be reached to-morrow. The impression has become general that the vote will be thrown out, as no debate is allowed either in Convention or when the Houses act separately. Nothing startling is expected.

Mr. Trumbull is making a vigorous but hopeless fight. Most of the Southern Representatives voted to count Georgia's three votes for Greeley. Conkling encountered defeat to-day in pressing the declarations regarding the electoral vote.

West of Louisiana, voted steadily with Conkling. House decided to count Texas, Senate still out. The vote of Texas has been counted. Both Houses concurring in a motion to adjourn the Convention was, for the first time, the motion to adjourn recess must be considered separately, and must concur.

Senator Rice objected to counting of Arkansas. There are two returns from Louisiana, first return was made within time; latter one day after time by messenger, but both received within legal time by mail; the first received was read; the first was certified by the Secretary of State, Bovee; electors named in Bovee's certificate voted for Grant and Wilson; two electors were absent; this College filled vacancy—voted blank for President, and cast full vote for Grant Brown. This College was recognized by State register of votes, and certified to by Governor Warmouth, when these credentials were read numbers objected to the vote of either board, Job Stevenson objected to counting the vote, as the election was not in accordance with the law.

Carpenter, of Wisconsin, objected to counting the vote for Grant and Wilson, because there was a legal Government in New Orleans of a Republican character. Trumbull objects to counting the vote for Grant and Wilson, because Bovee was not Secretary of State at the time, and that figures upon which Bovee's certificates were made were not true according to Bovee's own evidence. Here the Houses separated to vote on the Arkansas and Louisiana questions. The following were presented in Joint Convention: Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, objected to counting any votes of Louisiana because there was no proper return of the votes cast by the electors of the State, and because there is no State Government in that State but Republican in form, and because no canvass of the votes cast in the State had been made. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, objected to the first certificate certifying to the election of Grant and Wilson, because the Mr. Bovee who signed the electors' certificates was not at the time Secretary of State nor in possession of the office or seal of the position, and because that certificate was not true, in fact as proved by the admission of Bovee before a Committee of the Senate. The House voted to count Arkansas and now voting on Louisiana, but the Senate in separate session has excluded both, and the count fails for want of concurrence. The vote in the Senate on counting McEmery, electors 49 to 39; vote not to be counted; Louisiana 32 to 74. There was no vote on counting Kellogg electors.

Spanish Affairs. LONDON, February 12.—Further details of the proceedings in the Spanish Cortes yesterday, has been received. The resolution of Senator Pio, before reported as adopted, comprised several propositions, among which were the following: That Spain be declared a Republic; that the National Assembly assume all powers of supreme authority; that they appoint a responsible government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, to be hereafter elected, be carried the duty of determining the form of Constitution. The resolution was divided into several parts, and each part was voted upon separately. The provisions declaring for the Republic and vesting sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted. The remaining clause was then taken up for discussion. Salgado declared his conviction that the government of Serrilla ought to receive the support of the Assembly. He demanded that the new government be elected before the proposals of Senator Pio were adopted. Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of public peace and order. Zorilla came down in the body of the Chamber and urged the propriety of Salgado's demand. He was called to order by the President, and asked to resume his seat upon the ministerial bench. Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up the forms of tyranny, when the Monarchy was being superseded by a Republic. Rivero thereupon left the Chair and House, and Senator Figuera was called to preside in his place. I. p. m.—The following from Madrid, has just been received: It is believed that Rivero, will be President of the Provisional Republic, established by the vote of last night. Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The attitude of the troops of the army and National Guard is satisfactory.

The Spanish Republic. MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes to day elected the following Government officials: Figueras as President of Council; P. J. Maigall, Minister of Interior; Cordona, Minister of War; N. Salmeron, Minister of Justice; B. Salmeron, Minister of Colonies; B. Salmeron, Minister of Marine; Castellar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Becerra, Minister of Public Works; Echegaray, Minister of Finance. The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow. All is quiet.

A New Attorney for Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, February 12.—James Harlan, of Kentucky, has been appointed Assistant District Attorney in place of Wharton.

Ku Klux Pardoned. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has pardoned Bard Brudgers, a Ku Klux prisoner.

Weather Report. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, westerly winds and clear weather.

The Agricultural and Direct Trade Convention.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 12.—The Agricultural and Direct Trade Convention, in session here, have adopted a memorial to Congress on cheap and improved transportation between the Mississippi and the South Atlantic, and represents this as the most urgent economical question of the day.

Various resolutions were adopted looking to the developing of the resources of the South, the inviting emigration and capital into our midst, and a report adopted in favor of direct trade with Europe, by means of the States uniting in subsidizing a steamship line.

A banquet was given the Convention by the city this evening.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Spanish Consul at Liverpool has offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of shipment of arms to the insurgents in Spain or the Spanish colonies.

Miss Rothschilds was married to-day to Don Elliott Constantine York.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton irregular sales 2,000 bales; uplands 20%; Orleans 2%; Flour quiet. Wheat lower and active, 85; Wheat dull, unchanged; winter quiet and steady at 80; Red western corn quiet and steady at 60; Pork quiet, steady, new 110; extra mess 124 1/2; Lard firm 83-84 1/2; Turpentine quiet at 67 1/2; Rosin firm. Cotton—Net receipts to-day 67; gross 68; exports for export to-day 92; Last evening 111. Sales for future delivery to-day, 11,000 bales as follows: February 18 30 1/2; March 21 1-1/2; April 20 3/4; May 20 1-1/2; June 21 1-1/2; July 20 1-1/2; August 19 1-1/2; September 18 1-1/2; October 17 1-1/2; November 16 1-1/2; December 15 1-1/2; January 14 1-1/2; February 13 1-1/2; March 12 1-1/2; April 11 1-1/2; May 10 1-1/2; June 9 1-1/2; July 8 1-1/2; August 7 1-1/2; September 6 1-1/2; October 5 1-1/2; November 4 1-1/2; December 3 1-1/2; January 2 1-1/2; February 1 1-1/2; March 31 1-1/2; April 30 1-1/2; May 29 1-1/2; June 28 1-1/2; July 27 1-1/2; August 26 1-1/2; September 25 1-1/2; October 24 1-1/2; November 23 1-1/2; December 22 1-1/2; January 21 1-1/2; February 20 1-1/2; March 19 1-1/2; April 18 1-1/2; May 17 1-1/2; June 16 1-1/2; July 15 1-1/2; August 14 1-1/2; September 13 1-1/2; October 12 1-1/2; November 11 1-1/2; December 10 1-1/2; January 9 1-1/2; February 8 1-1/2; March 7 1-1/2; April 6 1-1/2; May 5 1-1/2; June 4 1-1/2; July 3 1-1/2; August 2 1-1/2; September 1 1-1/2; October 31 1-1/2; 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